PV Cooler, Water calculation

Latent heat of evaporation 0.7 kwh/litre

280 watt panel area 2m^2

Total daily heat energy 4 hours\*1kw/m^2 = 8kwh

Assume effective heat removal of 2kwh will require evaporating approximately 3 litres of water per panel per day.

Operation regime:

Spray 3 litres/day over a period of 5 hours. Spray 5 second intervals and pause for 2 minutes. Approximately 30 sprays per hour or 2.5 minutes per hour. Total 12.5 minutes of daily operation.

Nozzle Flow Rate = **0.24 liter/minute**

**Number of panels = 11 , total throughput 2.64 l/min**

**PQM 60 pump can provide 30 Meter head ad 15 l/min**

**For 36 panels (10 kw), 8.64 l/min requires**

**For 200 panels (50 kw) 48 l/min at 30m requires PQM 70 or PQM80**

**Water pressure** <http://irrigation.wsu.edu/Content/Calculators/Sprinkler/Nozzle-Requirements.php>

Required 0.24 liter/min at 40 meter head needs a 0.4mm nozzle.

Experiment:

Nozzle = 0.4mm diameter

Pressure 4 atm

750 cc in 7 minutes 15 seconds.

580 seconds to fill 1 litre.

1 litre in 9 minutes 40 seconds = 0.103 litre/min

The effect of temperature

Heat is a form of energy which requires physical means for transfer. It is not possible to simply get rid of heat; it needs to be transferred by one of four forms: Conduction, Convection, Radiation or Phase change. PV Cooler uses water to perform two methods of heat transfer. PV panels sprayed with room temperature water conduct heat to the fluid raising the water temperature and lowering the panels ambient temperature. At the second stage, water changes phase to vapor removing an additional substantial amount of heat. PV Panels are cooled naturally as they dissipate heat both by radiation and convection to ambient air temperature. PV Cooler aims at achieving a 10% performance gain by cooling PV panels from 70⁰C to 50⁰C. At this temperature range, treated water can quickly change phase removing a substantial amount of heat energy from the panels.

Hard Water

Hard water forms deposits that stick to PV panels. These deposits, called "scale", are composed mainly of calcium carbonate (CaCO3), magnesium hydroxide (Mg(OH)2), and calcium sulfate (CaSO4). Calcium and magnesium carbonates tend to be deposited as off-white solids on the surface of the PV panel. This precipitation (formation of an insoluble solid) is principally caused by thermal decomposition of bicarbonate ions but also happens to some extent even without such ions. The resulting build-up of scale restricts sun light reducing cell efficiency over time.

PV Cooler addresses hard water by carefully filtering it using a four stage reverse osmosis system

Reverse osmosis (RO) is a water purification technology that uses a semipermeable membrane. In RO, an applied pressure is used to overcome osmotic pressure, a colligative property that is driven by chemical potential, a thermodynamic parameter. RO can remove many types of molecules and ions from solutions and is used in both industrial processes and in producing potable water. The result is that the solute is retained on the pressurized side of the membrane and the pure solvent is allowed to pass to the other side. Filtered water used for cooling contains less than 10ppm of calcium carbonate and magnesium hydroxide salts which means it can be used safely over extensive periods without causing scale. An additional advantage arises from the readily available treated water on site which can be used to clean panels safely.

Temperature curve

Algorithm

**PV cooler** uses  a water saving energy maximizing automatic control algorithm which runs on a microcontroller. A control loop measures the outside air temperature, PV panel temperature and sun radiation; this information is used to determine the amount of water required to cool the panels as both temperature and radiation vary. The supply water is modulated in an inverse linear ratio. The typical range for PV panels can be from 20⁰C to 80 ⁰C as the outside ambient temperature varies from 20⁰C to 40⁰C.

Performance gain

The output of solar cells is affected by ambient temperature. As a result the power output will be reduced by between 0.25%(amorphous cells) and 0.5%(most crystalline cells) for each degree C of temperature rise.   
Panel temperatures in the summer in warm climates can easily reach 70oC resulting in a 22% reduction in output compared to the rated output at 25oC. PV Coolers objective is to operate at high temperatures with strong sun radiation. These conditions usually occur during the peak production ours which are typically between 10:00 PM to 14:00 PM. When panels are effectively cooled during peak production, a 20% gain can easily be achieved. Cooling at lower radiation periods has a lower performance gain and therefor is unnecessary.

How much water

Cooling PV panels with water requires special attention to the amount of water used due to the cost of water and mainly the cost of producing high quality treated water with less than 10 ppm. Fortunately, the narrow window of operating hours between 10:00 am and 14:00 pm requires less than 4 liters/day/panel(2m²) . As an example a 50KW string containing 200 panels would require 800 liters a day. Commercial water is sold at 2₪ per 1000 liters which means water would cost an approximate 60₪ a month. The following table shows an IRR of 27%. Scaling the system could reduce cost considerably as water treatment equipment price would drop drastically.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| System size | 50 KW |
| Cost | ₪12,000 |
| Feed in tariff | ₪0.70 |
| Water | ₪720 |
| Annual income | ₪57,750 |
| 7% Gain | ₪4,043 |
| **Revenue** | **₪3,323** |

Pilot

Zero foot print.

Due to its simplicity

Performance gain

Zero Foot Print

Due to overall system simplicity and a minimal interface with existing PV plants it is possible to install the PV Cooler and then later remove it leaving a zero foot print.

The output of solar cells